PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1894-SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# MONARCH

(INCORPORATED.)

84 East Washington St.

TELEPHONE 1453.

The representative of Tipton, the great Ceylon Tea Grower, was here lest week, and arranged with us for the exclusive handling of his Teas in this city. These are the finest Teas in the world. Watch for our further announcement of these Teas.

Buttermilk Soap made a great hit Saturday. Sold over 1,000 cakes at 5c each. We will continue the sale this week at 5c-never before sold. for less than 10c.

Our Oysters (received fresh daily) are selling beyond all expectations, because we are giving oysters equal to best selects, for 25c per quart.

We are headquarters for Dressed Poultry, and we dress our own poul-try as ordered, which always insures your getting nice stock.

Dairy Butter, 17e to 20c. Finest grades of fresh Creamery Butter always on hand. Best Separator Creamery, 28c per lb.

Fancy Michigan Polatoes, per bushel Navy Beans, per quart..... Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour..... Wheat Flakes, 2 pound package... Oat Flakes, 2 pound package..... 10c Tapioca, per pound..... Corn Starch, 1-pound package..... Good quality Roller Process Flour . \$2.50 Best quality Roller Process Flour. \$2.75 Coffee (Rio)......16c, 20c, 25c

Finest Java and Mocha...... 35c Great variety of Teas at half price others charge you.

All kinds of best fresh fruits. We handle only the best goods, and guarantee everything. This makes satisfactory trading.

### MONARCH GROCERY COMPANY

### BIG 4 ROUTE

**EXCURSION** 

TO CINCINNATI

SUNDAY, Oct. 14. .. ONLY ..

Tickets good only on SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS Leaving Indianapolis at 8 a. m., and Cincinnati at 7:30 p. m.

Parlor cars on trains. Seat rates, 50c For tickets, parlor car seats and full in-formation call at Big Four ticket offices, No. 1 East Washington street, No. 36 Jackson Place and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

IT IS CONCEDED By all who travel that the C., H. & D. R. Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

It is the only line leaving Indianapolis in the evening by which sleeping-car accom-modations can be secured for TOLEDO and DETROIT, reaching those places early following morning. Ticket Offices: No. 2 West Washington street, "Old Bee-Hive Cor-ner." No. 134 South Illinois street, and Union Station.

### MONON ROUTE (Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

THE VESTIBULE PULLMAN CAR LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 30-Chicago Limited, Pullman Vesti-buled Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, Arrive Chicago. No. 36- hicago Night Express, Pullman Vestibuled Coaches and Sleepers, daily. 12:35 a. m. No 10-Monon Accommodation, daily, except Sunday. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 33-Vestibule, daily..... No. 35-Vestibule, daily..... No. 9-Monon Accommodation, daily, except Sunday. 11:20 a.m. Pullman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., daily.
For further information call at Union Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, Union Sta-tion and Massachusetts avenue. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

### RECEPTION SUITES

Are so dainty for a modern hall. We have the newest designs.

### LEATHER FURNITURE!

Is remarkably cheap in price. We show Turkish Rockers at \$25, that five years ago would cost double.

### DINING

### CHAIRS

Are handsome in pattern, more beautifully polished, and cost less money.

WE MANUFACTURE everything and anything in the Upholstory line, and retail it at wholesale prices.

### The Maxinkuckee Co.

65 South Illinois Street. S. H. COLLINS, Prest.

DENTISTS. DENTIST E. E. REESE

East whis St., but Meridian and Pan. The Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 a Year

# We Don't

Worry you about things that you don't want, and that is the reason we haven't said much about Free-Wool Prices for Winter Overcoats.

The weather has been so warm that we could not have interested you if we had tried, and so we have confined our talk almost entirely during the past two weeks to the subject

# . . FOR . .

But now the weather is likely to make you think about

# OVERCOATS

And so we leave the \$6.87 and the \$9.47 and the \$11.67 and the \$14.37 Free-Wool Cassimere and Cheviot Suit sale, which is crowding our immense store with customers from all parts of Indiana (and which we do not propose to discontinue), to talk about

### FREE WOOL As Applied To OVERCOATS

If you need an OVERCOAT you need it before the season is over and before you have caught your annual cold.

If you ever want the advantage of a low price you want it before you have bought, and our mission to-day is to tell you that we offer our stock of OVERCOATS, manufactured for this Fall's trade at the same prices, for less than will be in vogue after Jan. 1, when we are to have FREE WOOL.

When we approach the subject of Overcoats we enter an avenue of immense proportion, so vast and varied is our exhibit for

## MAN, YOUTH, BOY AND CHILD

But we will simplify our statements so that you can cover our colossal range with a few prices upon a FREE WOOL basis.

For \$4.94

You can buy \$6, \$6.50, \$7 and \$8

OVERCOA.TS

For \$9.84

You can select OVERCOATS Made to sell for \$12, \$14 and

\$13.83 You will find OVERCOATS That were made to sell for

\$20 and \$22.

For \$18.87 You will find OVERCOATS That were made to sell for

\$24, \$25, \$26 and \$30.

For \$6.63 You can select OVERCOATS Made to sell for \$8, \$9 and

\$11.89 You can buy OVERCOATS That were made to sell for \$16, \$16.50 and \$18.

\$16.64 You will-find OVERCOATS That were made to sell for \$24, \$25 and \$26.

For \$24.84 You can get OVERCOATS That were made to sell for \$28, \$30 and \$35.

### For \$28.69

You can get Overcoats that were made to sell for . \$35 to \$45.

Every advantage of

### Free-Wool Price that has been given in our

## Furnishings and Hat Departments

will be continued, and the old prices are left upon all goods affected by the new Tariff law to help you in comparing new prices with the old.

### While we have thousands upon thousands of

### OVERCOATS if you want the cream of selection, YOU shouldn't wait too

long. Every day except Sunday at the

### CLOTHING

26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 & 40 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thousands at the Stations Where General Harrison Spoke.

Banner Democratic Districts of the State Show Great . Enthusiasm at the Ex-President's Appearance.

NEW ALBANY'S BIG WELCOME

Jeffersonville Vies with Her Sister City in Doing Honors.

Scottsburg, Seymour, Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin and Greenwood Have Huge Turnouts.

SCENES OF LINCOLN'S YOUTH

A Fitting Speech at the Immortal President's Old Home.

Successful Close of a Series of Addresses on the Tariff and Other Vital Topics.

At a few minutes after 8 o'clock last night ex-President Harrison and party arrived home from the trip to Evansville. The trip was one remarkable in the crowds that greeted General Harrison and in the enthusiasm displayed. The itinerary was through a territory which included stanch Democratic strongholds, and yet the size of the crowds was much larger than the Republican State committee anticipated when it proposed the two days' tour. At Jeffersonville and New Albany, particularly, were the demonstrations gratifying, more people, probably, turning out at these points that ever appeared there to a Democratic statesman national prominnece. The ovation that began when the train reached first station out of Evansville was not only continued till the twin cities on the Ohio river were reached, but when the train turned up the J., M. & I. railroad the demonstrations became huge affairs. Although the train was three-quarters of an hour late at Scottsburg the crowd patiently remained awaiting its coming. Scottsburg does not contain as many people among its entire population as appeared at the station. In every direction from the rear platform of General Harrison's car the faces extended away, the outskirts of the crowd being in a semicircle several hundred feet distant from the speaker. The loud cheering and applause that at no place was unstinted was repeated at Scottsburg, General Harrison being frequently interrupted at some strong point in his speech by these outbursts. He gave some attention to penslons at this point, and, in part, said:

"My Friends-The magnitude of this audience greatly surprises me, and so far in that small degree that it is an expression of your regard for me, I give you my most sincere thanks. I greatly desire to have and to keep the respect of my fellow-citizens of Indiana. I sincerely pride my-self as a citizen of Indiana on our great achievements in the past as a part of the great family of the Nation. I love her veterans of the civil war. I cannot find myself in sympathy with any public pol-icy that treats them as unworthy or that puts any slight upon them. They were the defenders of our country in an hour when the bravest were put to their best. They left home and family; they put aside every hope in life and went to the and of the Constitution. They are entitled to every man's respect. And no policy with reference to their pensions can be justified that treats them with suspicion or disrespect. It is a rule of justice and of law that we give the benefit of doubt to the veriest criminal at the bar that he is not guilty until his guilt, is proven. In civil cases the rule is that fraud must never be presumed, but must be distinctly and thoroughly proved. We insist as Republicans that the common rule of law and justice shall be applied to the pensioner in the pension department; that f any man has obtained a pension by fraud take it away, but don't take it away until you have proved the fraud. I leave it to you if that is not fair and right."

THE CROWD AT SEYMOUR. Ex-Senator Shockney left the train at Scottsburg to address a meeting there in the evening. John L. Griffiths joined the train at Jeffersonville and William L. Tavlor, who had entertained an audience for three hours at Seymour, boarded the train at that point. A large gathering was not anticipated at Seymour, but again was there a surprise, the anticipated hundreds swelling to two thousand or more. Cannon boomed and whistles of the Success flour mills shrieked out a welcome as the train came to a stop. General Harrison spoke from a small stand near the station at Seymour and was heartily applauded. It was 5:30 o'clock, and growing quite dark when Seymour was left in the rear, and by the time Columbus was reached at 6:30, nightfall was well on. The crowd had been kept waiting in the chill evening air for quite a while, owing to the delay necessitated by the time occupied in making way through the crowds at various points There must have beer fully four thousand people in the audience that heard General Harrison discuss the tariff question with particular pertinency to the live features of it. In a brief way he again exposed the fallacy of the Democratic argument for

the cheapness of some things. As the train was leaving Columbus a dispatch was received from Greenwood stating that a big crowd expected the train to stop for a few moments, hoping that this departure from the schedule would be granted. At Edinburg, which was reached at 7:35, the entire town turned out to do honor to the ex-President and the principles he represented. The crowd was estimated at 2,000. General Harrison told them of the Democratic party's shifting from position to position, and recalled the time when the Democratic leaders insisted that they did not believe in protection for protection's sake, but believed that duties to raise the revenues for the country only were necessary. It was not so long ago that these leaders admitted that the foreigner had to pay a part of the duty. They claimed that they were for an incidental protection, but later they wanted to have the people believe that the system of protection was unconstitutional, despite the utterances of Thomas Jefferson and other statesmen on that subject. The country had been dragged through a slough of commercial despondency, while the Democratic leaders of the present day were tinkering with the protective tariff. The speaker told his friends that if they wished | er, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, is buried. Capt. conditions in the country they could best | Dale, and the only Republican who ever accomplish that purpose by voting to return another Democratic Congress. Mr. John L. Griffiths left the train at Edinburg to make a night speech there.

to make this speech at the railway station, but Robert Brown had made arrangements to hold the meeting in the opera house, which could not hold one-third of the people that struggled to secure a seat or standing room within. Mr. A. J. Beveridge had been speaking an hour when General Harrison arrived. The ovation at this seat of a Democratic county was very marked. At 7:40 the train left, the crowd following the ex-President to the station. After a short stop at Greenwood, where 800 or more people aligned up on either side of the track, the train was on its way to Indianapolis. General Harrison spoke altogether more than three hours yesterday, and his voice showed no signs of weakening under this great strain of speaking that was mostly out of doors.

### TRIP FROM EVANSVILLE.

Great Crowds and Enthusiasm All the Way to Jeffersonville.

For the Saturday trip of ex-President Harrison and party through southwestern Indiana there was the loveliest autumn weather, the chill and the rain having all passed away before daylight. After breakfast at 8 o'clock, carriages were taken for the Air Line station, where a special train, gaily decorated with bunting at the instance of Receiver E. O. Hopkins of the road, was ready for the party. Engine No. 13 was to pull the train, and the date was the 13th. The engineer of the train is the father of a lad who was thirteen years old on this day. All these "hoodoos," any single one of which might itself have been of effect, operated, when thrown together to destroy baneful results-at least that is what the porter of the train said, although not exactly in these words. The bright sun brought out many people, who were unable to see the eminent Indianian the night before. number were at the station at Evansville

Boonville was the first place on the itinerary of the day. The people in this immediate part of the State had not before had the opportunity of hearing Gen. Harrison, and they took advantage of the brief stops to give him a rousing reception. Several thousand crowded in on the train when it slowed up at Boonville, cheering heartil; as the ex-President appeared on the real platform of the car. The points in hi remarks were often applauded. The train was delayed a few minutes in leaving Boonville is the native heath of Hon. John B. Cockrum, and all the neighbors wanted to get a twist at his hand before he slipped through the town on the special. After an introduction to his audience by Hon. James A. Hemingway, Republican candidate for | State. Congress in the First district. General Harrison spoke as follows:

"I congratulate you upon the improved weather conditions we are having this morning. The friends I had the pleasure of addressing yesterday were standing in the drip, but things are better to-day, and that is the order of things-sunshine comes be-fore and after rain. We are here this morning in a country where there is about us everything in soil, in climate and institutions to make men happy and prosperods We come from varied pursuits in life, bu no man is distinguished from any other man by any titles he can pass to his children. He may have been a justice of the peace, or a Representative in the Legislature, or a Congressman, or a captain in the army, but these things die with him. Our children take up the work of life for themselves. The great glory of our American institutions is that they give every man a

chance. They do not put any weights on TARIFF AND PROSPERITY. "They open the contests of life broadly for him and equip him for it by the provisions which our common schools afford for his education. Every man has to make his own way, and I am glad it is so. Some of these pioneers who hear me to day came into this region when it was unsettled. They felled the trees, or deadened them, in order to let in a little sunshine that the crops might grow. Now the trees are gone and the stumps are out of the way and the children come into improved heritage. We all like to give our boys and girls a little better chance in life than we had ourselves, and, mostly, we are able to do it. These things largely depend on ourselves, but, after all this is said, everybody must admit that the legislation of the national government upon several important subjects has a direct bearing upon the prosperity of the people.
"There can be no question in the worl to any man who will think that a tariff bill embracing several thousand articles, all of the great staples of commerce and of the mill, does affect the entire business

of the country. It may affect it favorably or unfavorably. Now, my countrymen, we had, two years ago, good times. I know some of our Democratic friends are try ing to make it appear that they were not so very good, and that times since have not been so very bad. You know whether two years ago things were not really in a highly prosperous condition in this coun-try, and you know what we have gone through since. I think every man who will let his mind run over the question will see that this whole year's agitation of the tariff question has paralyzed American trade and brought dismay and distress to "What is this tariff question, after all

It is, in its essence, this question, whether we will retain our own markets so that things we wear shall be made by American hands in America or whether we will so frame our tariff that the things we wear shall be made by English hands in Enland or by German hands in Germany.

I do not doubt at all that if we were to reduce wages in the United States to the same level that prevails in European countries we should produce many things competing with them, but all these workingmen with us are citizens; they are all voters: they are the men upon whom our institutions rest, and we cannot afford to have a great class of despairing men who live in poverty all the days of their lives and die without any hope in their hearts. If we are to have men, who in time of war, will bring their strong arms and courageous hearts to the defense of the flag and Constitution, we must have a population that are living comfortably. We must have homes, we must have hope as an abiding "These protective duties tend to that end do not say that the tariff is the only thing that influences the price of wheat or

the price of anything else. That would be an exaggeration. The disadvantage the farmer is under is that he does not know how many acres of wheat other farmers are going to sow this year. He cannot tell what the foreign harvests will be. These things affect, favorably or unfavorably, the prices, but the point I want to make is that the farmer sells 95 per cent. of all the product of his farm here at home and that is the market he wants to look after. If the men are getting good wages they live well "We may think a man will eat about as much bread every year, anyway. In that we are greatly mistaken. The past year has shown how largely the buying power of our people has been reduced by reason of the fact that so many men were out of employment and their wages cut off. I leave to you the thought this morning that, as farmers, as merchants, as workmen in these mines and factories that are scattered through your country, we want precerve a class of workmen with enough wages to live com-fortably-enough to lay by a little for old age and to give to the children a little better chance than the father had. If we can do that, nothing can shake the purpose of this grand Republic we love. Its people will be happy and contented, and the land full of prosperous homes." LINCOLN'S OLD HOME.

The screeching of mill whistles bid th train a safe journey, and the next stop wa Lincoln City. This town was not on th schedule, but as a telegram had been sent ahead announcing the gathering of a big crowd it was decided to stop there for a few minutes. The village is a place of considerable historical interest, for it was here Abraham Lincoln lived from infancy till h reached manhood. In a little graveyard on the brow of a hill within view of the railroad station the martyred President's moth-Samuel Johnson, a venerable gentleman of represented his district in the State Senate, came aboard the train before it reached Lincoln City and told a number of anecdotes of the immortal statesman. His fam-The last speech scheduled for the south- By had been well acquainted with Mr. Linern trip was at Franklin. It was expected I coin. Mr. Johnson recalled one incident

when Lincoln came over to his father's farm to buy an ox. The man afterwards destined to be President of the country during one of its most trying hours straddled the ox, which was quite unruly, gave it a little preliminary exercise around a five-acre lot, and then started down the country road, man and ox striving for the mastery. Mr. Lincoln's vexation during early life, according to Mr. Johnson, was to obtain a pair of trousers long enough to hide his boot tops. After a blast from a bugle had ceased General Harrison made a few remarks, referring in a beautiful way to the associations which the town brought to mind. Said he:

"My Fellow-citizens—I am glad to stop this morning near the home where Abraham Lincoln spent part of his boyhood. You will miss your chance if you do not improve the fact of your residence in the neighborhood of this interesting spot by giving a thoughtful study to the life of Lincoln. Who would have supposed, what prophet would have predicted such a career to the boy as he lived under circumstances of hardship and poverty in this neighborhood? hardship and poverty in this neighborhood? Who is there in this country who had not as good a chance as he? The story of his life has been a perpetual foundation of inspiration to our boys, and it will continue to be so long as the country lasts. It shows that we have here no limits to what a boy may do for him-self. Another thing I like to talk about was the great, genial human kindness of Mr. Lincoln. He was so different from many men in these times, who are trying to instill prejudice into the minds of their fellow-countrymen to make them hate somebody. That was not one of Mr. Lincoln's habits. He had a great love for his fellowmen. I remember once when a delegation of workingmen came to him, in a little talk to them he said: 'If another man has a house and you havn't any, don't pull down the other man's house, but build one for yourself.' There was great good sense in that remark, and the man will be happier and more successful in his life who

takes philosophy to heart.' At Huntingburg a stand had been erected near the railroad station and covered with flags. A small cannon boomed and a band played in good old Fourth-of-July fashion as the ex-President started for the stand. He discussed tariff issues in a general way, and compared the country's condition under protection and under Democratio

The hilly country through which the train was passing is less thickly settled than that of any other part of the trip, and fewer stops were made, the train swinging around sweeping curves, moving smoothly over long and high trestles and dashing between massive walls of Indiana's famous stone. The Air-line, under the management of Receiver Hopkins, has been extensively improved of late with steel trestle work and heavier ballast, making it one of the smooth roads of the

At English General Harrison had a bia audience, composed in large part of Democrats, who listened to him attentively and with much interest. His manner of considering the tariff dispassionately, in a kindly way, pointing out the result of the desire for a change two years ago and showing the error of this desire, was doctrine sufficient to convert the Crawford county Democrats who heard him.

SURPRISE AT MARENGO. The crowd at Marengo was a surprise, fully 1,800 people appearing. There was a considerable show of decorations at this point and the train passed under streamers of national bunting. Several old soldiers carried flags. General Harrison said:

"My Friends-I am very much obliged to you for your kindly greeting, and am very, much surprised that there should be so many of you gathered here this morning, This is an extra stop we are making, and I think I may say it is rather an extra meeting, too. I want to congratulate you upon the beauty of this fall cay. I tope your cellars are all full. I hope you are all finding profitable employment. I hope things are satisfactory, but I am afraid they are not. Of course, times are improving somewhat. I wish they would improve very fast, because I do not want to get any advantage for my political party out of the distress of my fellow-citizens. I rather rejoice in the fact, as a Republican, that the party has aiways had something to do with the prosperous and glorious times of the Republic. During the war it was not a good thing for the Republican party when the Union army suffered a defeat. Our good times were when the flag went to the front in victorious charges and the enemy fled before it. We never get any good out of disaster. I don't want to exaggerate this disaster, and God knows I would not confor a man who thinks well of his fellowcitizens and would have them think well of him. One trouble has been that some o us have been persuaded that we could be prosperous by classes—that we could break down manufactories and at the same time have the workmen fully employed at better wages. Some of us have been persuaded that the man who had capital to be used in enterprises, whether building railroads or mills, was for some reason, indeed, for the very reason that he had some capital— an enemy to everybody else. We heard such epithets applied as plutocrats and robber individuals were such; but we don't want to take men by classes. We must not forget that labor cannot be employed unless somebody has the money to pay the men; unless somebody has money enough ahead to pay for the stone and brick that go into mills and manufactories. We don't want to think of these men as enemies. We rather want to be stimulated by what others have done and try and do something more for ourselves to better our condition. The sky is above us all in this condition. The sky is above us all in this country; God's sunshine pours down equally upon us all. There is no wall to shut any man in. His own industry, his own thrift, his own intelligence are the only its. Everywhere I go, and always, I want to induce people, if I can, to feel kindiy toward each other and to put away all these spites and prejudices. I have no epithets to use toward any man had denunciathets to use toward any man, no denunciations, no bitterness. Let this great lesson settle in our hearts; that our society is so organized and our country so organized that when times are presperous they are good, in a measure, for all of us, and when times are bad they are bad, in a measure, for everybody."

At the close of the address a huge bouquet of beautiful flowers was presented General Harrison. The further the train progressed the larger the crowds grew. At Corydon Junction were fully 2,500 people, and a hundred or more buggies and wagons hitched to a square near by told where a number of the auditors came from. The farmer was largely in evidence. As General Harrison continued in his address, one old man gave a cry: "God bless Ben Har-

rison," and his sentiment was applauded. NEW ALBANY'S ENTHUSIASM. New Albany turned out in the afternoon to do honor to the ex-President of the United States and to hear him talk for twenty minutes on an issue of so vital importance to the people of the country. Business was practically suspended when the train arrived, over a thousand waiting at the railroad station, which is down close to the river, to accompany his carriage to the stand at Pearl and Market streets, a few blocks distant. The same warmth of greeting, so noticeable all along the route, was shown at New Albany, where workingmen employed in the large glass factory have had so distressing an opportunity to witness the alleged benefits of a Democratic administration. The glassworker was largely represented in the audience which Gen. Harrison addressed.

Hon. Newland T. DePauw, Jesse J. Brown and John Schroeder accompanied the ex-President in the carriage provided for him. Other carriages followed, the informal procession being preceded by a brass band. It was fully five minutes before a passage way through the crowd could be made for the distinguished speaker and his friends, and then they were compelled to alight from the carriage in order to gain access to the stand, which made some display in decoration. Mr. DePauw introduced General Harrison, and his last few words were drowned in the hurran that went up for the statesman. Among other things in his address, the speaker said:

"The Democrats have been talking a good deal about getting the markets of the world. Let us stop and think just for a life